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POET R.Y.

THE TOMB OF RACHEL.

"The spot is as wild as can well be conceived—no palms or cypresses give their shelter from the blast—not a single tree spreads its shades where the ashes of the beautiful mother of Israel rest."—Carne's *Travels in J^{er}usalem*.

Hush! 'tis the last lone resting place.

Where Rachel sleeps a dreamless sleep;

Let silence o'er the sacred spot.

Her sternest vigils keep;

No balmy flowers, in dewy gloom,

Nor cypress shadow, veils her tomb.

More solitude has laid the couch

Of this all-silent holy rest.

The dirge of the high winds of heaven

Alone rolls o'er her breast—

Even here the ever-gloomy King

Hath spread his dark terrific wing!

The sweet, the loved, the beautiful,

Whose heart was gentle as the dove,

Whose placid smile was calm as heaven,

Whose radiant eyes were love,

Here rests in tranquil slumber now,

And "darkness sits upon her brow!"

No lofty column is unpeared

In honor of the voiceless dead:

Nor drapery of funeral pomp:

May shroud her clay-cold head:

Yet in the heart her name is set,

And deep affection knows her yet!

The mother o'er her offspring's tomb,

Shall lift her streaming eyes to heaven,

And think of her whose trusting heart

By ceaseless grief was riven;

And in her burning bosom bles-

The memory of "The comfortless."

Sleep on, thou sweet one—calmly sleep!

Unbroken noiseless rest is thine!

Yet for the glowing realms of bliss,

Thy spirit, all divine,

And pure and spotless as at first,

The fitters of the grave shall burst!

From the New England Galaxy.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS.

In the whole range of common expressions there is none so indefinite as the term *accomplishment*.—Miss M. has just returned from a fashionable boarding school? Is she handsome? I never have seen her—of course I am unable to answer your inquiry; but report says she is highly accomplished, and how can it be otherwise? The three years that she has been absent, having been wholly devoted to accomplishments. And what meaning would we attach to the term? Why, precisely that which our own mode of life, and habits of thought, or those with whom we associate, choose to give it. If we have moved only in the world of fashion, we have adopted its ideas with its phraseology; and imagining the young lady who has endured two or three years' tuition, accomplished in mind, and she has passed through the same term of fashionable dissipation—accomplished in manners. Let us analyse these. In what do they consist? She plays, and sings, but so mechanically that we in vain watch to see the voice accompanied by an answering feeling from the heart. She paints, or rather colors, setting at defiance all the rules of shade and proportion. She understands the French and Italian, but will look at you with surprise, if called upon to give the derivation of a word, or a single rule, with the grammatical construction of the language she feels so much pride in exhibiting. And what has been her progress, if we advanced into the higher branches of intellectual culture—into those which demand persevering application, and patient industry? These have never been thought of at all; deemed wholly subordinate to those which were to procure for her the envied distinction. The grand aim for which masters have been provided, and money lavished, was to make her accomplished.

female acquirements, thoroughly, but modestly understood, nor is this all; with them, mental culture alone is not sufficient. The conversation may be classically elegant, the memory stored with the treasure of ancient and modern literature; the mind enriched by reflection, may be clear in its views, and vigorous in its decisions; and yet a void may be felt, a painful void, which the highest intellectual attainments alone can never fill. And from what source can this knowledge be obtained? What can purify and perfect the character, complete the work, and give a finish to the fabric which has been constructed with so much beauty and proportion? Mental culture has failed in its highest object, reflection has but half completed its work, it has never been employed in raising the mind to the source from whence the intellectual spark at first proceeded; if it has never dwelt with feelings of the deepest interest on religion; as a woman's peculiar province; the truths of which she would make her dearest study, the practice of its duties her constant aim. Religion has done more to elevate woman in the scale of being, than every other circumstance combined. To be sensible of this, we need dwell upon the situation of the female sex, as universally exhibited eighteen centuries ago; or, as now seen among the degraded females of Asia, who occupied with childish sports, and ignorant of any other source of pleasure, are valued only as they may furnish the amusement of a trifling hour; while their thoughts can never rise even to assimilate with those of their effeminate lord, who, priding himself on his high prerogative, and his acknowledged superiority, declares, 'that Allah, who denied to women the possession of a soul, has recompensed the defect by bestowing upon her an angel's form.' Let us turn from such degrading scenes—turn from the favorites of an hour whose influence is powerful only while their beauty is dazzling, to the enlightened, refined, and pious females who have claimed the homage of the heart, and the understanding.—Look then at a woman in the scenes of domestic life, mingling in the social circle, kneeling at the domestic altar, ardent in the pursuit of knowledge, and scrupulous in the performance of duty, and say if mere accomplishments can give her that moral grandeur, can procure for her that high respect which she now attracts.

Small we wonder that men of sense, so often deceived by finding a vacant head, an unfeeling heart, or a disgusting pedantry, where common report had prepared them for all that was estimable in the female character, shall we wonder that they turn with an incredulous smile, from the *accomplished female*, while they admire at a distance the few gifted minds whose talents, as displayed in their writings, have charmed, and whose reputation has borne even the ordeal of criticism, believe them a sort of intellectual phenomena, rather as the exceptions than as what their sex in general may approach?—Small we wonder that they at last turn to the simple, unpretending being whom they at least imagine will not wound by pretension, disgust by pedantry, or call forth the smile of derision, by her fair-famed accomplishments and *real ignorance?* But it is to those whose highest praise is the mere absence of evil that we are to look for the guides of the youthful mind?—Is it from such that we are to expect a beneficial influence to be exerted on society? Will their families be illuminated spots on the map of the world? If it is the mother who gives the first impressions of the heart, how great is her responsibility, how sacred her duty to be all that nature and providence designed her!

I would not lessen the value of those lighter acquirements, which render the well educated woman still more attractive: I would not take from her a single resource which might serve to divert the attention in moments of weariness or to unbend the mind after severe application. I would say that these are valuable, but only so long as they retain their proper place, as secondary to higher attainments and more important duties. Not until accomplishments are weighed in the balance of reason, not until this backhanded word, so comprehensive, and yet so indefinite, shall be understood to express the highest degree of mental and moral superiority; not till the education of a woman renders her unwavering in the performance of duty, elevates her mind from the trifles of the passing moment, places it on objects of interest, and animates her heart with the pure sentiments of devotion, not until then, can she assume the higher station she was destined to occupy, and not till then will it be a boast to say of a lady, that she is *accomplished*.

From the Carolina Gazette.

A SEA SKETCH.

It was now the seventh day since our departure, and the monstrous calm which surrounded us, had lasted five days. Even at this distant period, I can call to mind the soul sickening scene—the four ships that had sailed under our convoy, all lay astern, and appeared as if suspended between heaven and earth, or lying upon the surface of some immense mirror, whose polished face reflected minutely every spar and rope, throughout the intricate mazes of their rigging. Not a breath of air stirred the canvas that hung in heavy folds against our masts; all seemed imbued with the same list-

the champion of her country's honor, but full

less appathy; our midshipmen, or such as well I knew the hearts and hands, to whom the charge was entrusted—full well I knew, that all that man could do would be done. On board our own ship, things were also changed; our sails slivered a moment in the breeze, and then filled up on the nearest point to the scene of action, but as the sun was last sinking below the horizon, and the wind right in our teeth, and dying away, we were forced to be lookers on at this interesting moment. Our situation brought melancholy thoughts to mind, notwithstanding the heart stirring interest of the scene.

Before us lay the untroubled ocean, fast resuming into its former motionless state, above the bright blue sky, undimmed by a solary speck, and far in the West, where Heaven and Earth appeared to meet, the sun was sinking in majestic grandeur in his watery bed, and spreading along the surface of a dark cold sea golden carpet, as if to be more brilliant at the last—all, spoke peace around, save man—even here, amidst this scene of holy solitude, men had met, and soon would close in deadly strife. Now gun after gun reverberated along the deep, still our Commodore lay down in silence, and save the flapping of his lighter sails as one by one, they were secured, no sound reached us from our welcome friend. With breathless interest we watched the approaching strife; gun after gun was heard from our noisy foe; no answering report followed; they were within speaking distance—four or five guns from our enemy, and we could see the splinters fly from the side of our companion—another moment, now side by side, and thick and heavy clouds of smoke envelope the combatants, and the simultaneous report of a whole broad side, came dealing over the deep, like distant thunder—another and another follow—the smoke rises heavily from the scene of destruction, and our enemy a moment before, riding n all the pride of strength, now showed a battered bulk, as the gallant Commodore rounded his bow, and raked his fore and aft; his crippled situation disabling him from changing his situation. The two broad sides had taken effect upon his decks and lower rigging, carrying away fore and mainmast by the board, leaving as in scorn, the mast with the Ensign of England, fluttering in the dying breeze—while our frigate sailed around, apparently uninjured, pouring in her well directed fire at leisure, like some fierce vulture hovering over, and tearing a disabled fellow—another moment, and the proud Ensign of England came slowly to the deck and as night closed around us, our ships again joined company, and with a light breeze, and signals for our convoy flying, we proceed on our way.

ANECDOTE.

A week or so since a stage load of passengers stopped at a little town in Ohio, for supper. During the meal a red hot Bank man took occasion to sound the landlord upon the orthodoxy of his political sentiments. "My good fellow," said he, "I suppose there's too much *intelligence* aboard for Jacksonism to have any footing here." "Why yes, I don't think you can find one in the whole place," said the little Innkeeper. "Good, my dear friend, give me your hand," quoth the Bankite—"I'm glad to see *correct* sentiments abroad." "Why yes," continued the landlord, "I'm Van Buren—most on us is for *Van* about here—there ain't none on 'em for the *Gin'ral* now. Fact—Lou. Adv.

It seems to me that the grand secret of that grace of repose which we see developed in the antique statues may be defined as the presence of thought and the absence of volition. The moment we have, in sculpture, the expression of will or effort, we have the idea of something fixed in its place by an external cause, and a constant diminution of the effect of internal power. This is not well expressed, I fear. Perhaps I might illustrate the thought thus: the Venus de Medici looks as if she were content to stand on her pedestal and be worshipped, or to stand on her pedestal and be worshipped. Canova's Hebe looks as if she would leap off the pedestal—if she could; the Apollo Belvedere, as if he could step from his pedestal—

Mrs. Jameson.

From the New England Galaxy.

A Good Suggestion. The Roman Catholics have procured the seat recently owned by Hon. H. A. S. Dearborn, known by the name of Brinley Place, in Roxbury, to be improved as a Nunnery. Their school will commence the first of December. We hope they will furnish the means and appropriate a building in connection with this establishment for giving a useful education to the numerous poor children of the Irish in Broad street and other parts of our city. Whilst they are offering to educate the children of rich Protestants, we should be pleased to see their benevolence exercised towards their own poor, who are perishing in a state of ignorance.—Christian Watchman.

The present tenants of Brinley Place cannot but acknowledge that the above remarks of the Christian Watchman are worthy of the most serious consideration. The privileges these ladies enjoy under our free institutions, the protection secured to their persons and property by the laws of a free and enlightened people, the charitable feeling entertained toward them

by many very unprejudiced people have overwhelmed them with insupportable obligations, which they cannot better acknowledge (being ladies of immense fortunes) than by immediately erecting the building proposed in the above paragraph; the more especially when they take into consideration that Harvard College keeps open doors for all poor Protestant children.

The Sisters of Charity, it is true, have undertaken their tuition about 200 poor Catholic children, and about 150 attend another charity school in the rear of the Catholic Church, till this amounts to nothing when we reflect that every poor child who is *perishing in a state of ignorance*, is of Catholic parentage. Besides the proximity of Brinley place to Boston, the delightful season of the year on which we are about to enter, leave no excuse for a moment's delay. How pleasing will it be to see the little bareheaded and barefooted urchins toddling through hailstones and wading through snow banks to Brinley Place to con their A. B. C. What spacious grounds for all manner of gymnastic exercises which the little bipeds will stand so much in need of! It may be urged that there will be danger of many perishing of cold on the way—or of being swallowed up in a snowdrift—but what is perishing in a snowdrift compared to *perishing in a state of ignorance?*

To gold refined gold, to paint the lily,

To throw a perfume on the violet.

Nor is necessary to urge

The debt immense of endless gratitude.

So burthensome,

which the late residents of Mount Benedict owe to the community in which it has pleased Providence to cast them. I would only observe that in the opinion of many friends of religious freedom (!)—pitch pine is the best material for building the edifice, and pasteboard steeped in tar, the most durable as well as the most economical material for a roof. It may be said that such a building would be too combustible; but as the inmates of Brinley Place retire at an early hour, and are known to be remarkable careful of lights and fire, there would be little or no danger of accidental conflagration; and in a country like ours where the laws are held in the highest veneration by all classes of society where neither bigotry, prejudice or hypocrisy can find foothold; and where Mobocracy is unknown,—nothing need be apprehended either from the hired incendiary, or the more independent ruffian who goes on his own hook.

Russian Tyranny. One cannot, without shudder, read the accounts of the horrible barbarities of the Russians over the subjugated Poles. Less horrible deeds than the following have caused revolutions. A beautiful Polish girl at a boarding school at Warsaw, aged only 15, who was found playing the national air, "La Pologne n'est pas encore perdue!" [Poland is not yet lost], was seized by the governor, dragged to the guard house, and there whipped and flogged by the Cossacks so shockingly, that she died of shame and grief. This is only one among a series of atrocities perpetrated by the Russian government of Warsaw. Civilized nations should make a common cause against a despotism, which in the 19th century is guilty of cruelties from the commission of which Nero or Darius would have recoiled.—N. E. Galaxy.

ONE DAY TOO SOON, Mr. Atlas!

A half bushel or so, of Saturday morning's Atlasses were put into circulation in this vicinity on Monday, containing in flaming CAPITALS, the glorious Whig victory in New Jersey, &c. &c. We did not learn whether they were freighted by the Packet, or by Uncle Sam's mail, but in either case they most certainly came to a bad market; for they could hardly be shoved round, into the hands of those who would consent to take them, before the truth came through the regular channels, and lo!—the tables were turned; and the "glorious news!" that New Jersey was indeed "for the Constitution" and *against* the Bank, made the hurried attempt to circulate the premature and false accounts of the Atlas along the shore of Cape Cod, look like rather a sorry affair.—Barnstable Patriot.

The Cause of Snoring.—The only change which takes place in the muscles of respiration during sleep is, that in proportion as the sensibility is impaired, they are necessarily excited less readily; and the act of respiration is thus rendered less frequent, a more powerful application of the cause being required; the consequence of which is, that when they are excited the air is drawn in with great force; hence from the relaxation which is apt to take place during sleep in parts about the fauces, particularly in those advanced in life, and those of relaxed habitus, the cause of snoring. Thus we observe that the snoring is the louder the slower the breathing—that is, the relaxation of the fauces being the same the more profound the sleep. The loudest snoring I ever heard, adds the writer, (Dr. Phillips in his *Treatise on Sleep and Death*), so loud as to strangle the air.

tendants, was in the last ten minutes of the life of a person, who died of a disease of the brain, impairing the sensibility, and who only breathed three or four times during that space.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, NOVEMBER 4, 1834,

ELECTION RETURNS. We continue to receive cheering news from all the recent elections. The present delegation in Congress from Pennsylvania stands eleven for the people and seventeen for the Bank. In the next Congress it will stand seventeen for the People and eleven for the Bank, making a net gain of twelve votes. In Georgia the present delegation stands three for the People and six for the Bank; in the next it will stand nine for the People, Bank none, making a net gain of twelve more votes. In New Jersey as our readers are aware, the whole democratic ticket has been elected, and a large majority of the State Legislature, who will put in the place of Mr. Frelinghuysen, a Senator who will represent the wishes of that democratic State. In Ohio the returns received show that the Democratic candidate for Governor is probably elected, and that there will be no change in the delegation to Congress. Thus far the cause of the people has triumphed, and the fate of the Bank is sealed. In the large cities where the Bank can exert an influence, they have generally gained, but when we get into the purer air of the country we find that the yeomanry are not so easily bought or bribed. There are no mobs or fighting. Illegal voters have little chance to escape detection, and democracy is triumphant.

At the meeting of the County Commissioners last week at this place the votes for Treasurer of this County were counted, and found to be as follows, Crocker 2,329, Clark 2,040, Mellen 1,360. No choice. The law in such cases leaves it optional with the Commissioners to choose a Treasurer by ballot, or to let the old one continue. On this occasion, the people not having made any choice this year, and the interests of the county being considered safe in the hands of the present Treasurer, with whose ability and integrity all parties are satisfied, the Commissioners chose to leave the question where the people had left it, and were not disposed to assume a responsibility not necessarily imposed upon them. The consequence will be that the present Treasurer remains such, until another is chosen and qualified in his stead. It is to be regretted that in a country so decidedly democratic as this, an unfortunate difference of opinion should have prevented a choice. Unfortunate as it respects the harmony and union of the party, for the public interests would be safe in the hands of either of the candidates. We deprecate this division mostly on account of the pernicious consequences to which it may lead. If each voter is to indulge his own individual preferences in the selection of a candidate for office, no benefit will be likely to accrue to the individual selecting, or selected, but much inconvenience if not positive injury will arise to the public. We must be content to let the majority rule.

AMERICAN MAGAZINE. We have received the second number of this publication, the prospects of which will be found in our advertising columns. For interesting matter and neatness of execution, it has far exceeded our expectations. The information which it contains is indeed both useful and entertaining. There are over forty articles in this number, illustrated by about thirty beautiful engravings. Those who have families will find it a most useful auxiliary in forming the minds of their children to habits of reading, and at the same time storing them with useful information. All who take an interest in such matters are invited to call and examine the specimen that may be seen at our office. The terms are liberal.

Will the publishers forward us the first number?

REPUBLIC OF LETTERS. We have received 20 Nos. of this work, an account of the object and merits of which will be found in the prospectus published in our paper. We need add nothing to the commendations there bestowed, more than to say that they are true and well deserved. Its cheapness and value are such as to render it an almost irresistible temptation to all lovers of reading. The works it contains are of standard merit and those who may think from its cheapness that there must be some deception about it, are requested to call and examine the numbers we have received.

POSTOFFICE COMMITTEE. Our readers will recollect that at the last session of Congress, a Committee was appointed to examine into the affairs of the Postoffice Department, to sit during the recess. This committee have made themselves conspicuous by their partisan conduct, and by laying aside all those pretensions to fairness by which men are ordinarily governed. They recently addressed a letter to the Postmaster General requiring him to lay before them his reasons for removing the Postmaster in Ohio. We regret that we have not room to lay before our readers the copy of the P. M. G. to the requisition of the Committee. There is as much propriety in the demand as there would be in the House of Representatives requiring from a member of the Senate the reasons for his vote on a particular question. He states that though there were no particular reason for the removal in question, but what he is willing all the world should know, he cannot consent by giving his reasons, to sanction the principle set up by the committee of their right to enquire into the reasons by which he is actuated in the discharge of his duty. If he is guilty of misconduct, the law has provided the means for bringing him to trial and punishment. He freely submits all the books and papers of the department relating to its financial concerns to their examination and inspection. They have commenced a *warre* *heat*, as Professor Everett calls it, in the hope of finding materials for another report.

The federalists claim a great triumph in Connecticut, because they have prevailed by a small majority, having lost between five and six thousand votes since the last election. In New Jersey too, they claim a triumph, though their majority is less than it was last year. This is a fair specimen of federal consistency. This is the way in which they make a victory out of a defeat, and such have been most of the victories of which they have had to boast this fall.

PENNSYLVANIA ERECT! The Key-Stone State has marched up to the work in grand style. Her Democracy have sustained themselves nobly, and shown that although within the immediate influence of the Bank, they were not to be bribed into its support by its favors, nor driven to it by its frowns.

It will be seen by the list below, that our friends' have elected 17 members of Congress, while the Bank Tories have succeeded in choosing only 11—and of these 11, five were elected by meagre majorities, averaging but little more than \$300 each. The majority of the Tory Bank candidates in the 8 Districts electing 11 Members is 6,358. While the democratic majority in 13 of the Districts sending republican members, is 17,010. The majorities in the 4 remaining Districts which have chosen democratic members, are not given.

In the present Congress, the Pennsylvania delegation are as follows:—Bank members 17—Democratic 11. In the next, it will stand 17 Democratic, to 11 Bank. So that the strength of the parties has been exactly reversed.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

Democratic.	Bank.
J. B. Sutherland	James Harper
M. W. Ash	J. R. Ingersoll
Jacob Fry, Jr.	E. Darlington
D. D. Wagener	D. Potts, Jr.
E. B. Hobley	Wm. Heister
H. A. Muhlenberg	M. Morris
Henry Logan	William Clark
Jesse Miller	Geo. Chambers
Joseph Henderson	T. M. T. McKenna
A. Beaumont	H. Denny
J. B. Anthony	J. Banks
John Laporte	
Job Mann	
J. Klingensmith, Jr.	
A. Buchanan	
S. S. Harrison	
John Garthwaite	

In the Pennsylvania Legislature there will be an Anti-Bank majority in joint ballot of 41 votes! The Senate will consist of 25 Democrats and 8 Bank Tories—the House of 62 Democrats and 38 opposition!—*Sacred Democrat.*

The Democracy of New Jersey Victorious! We have the official returns from New Jersey, which shew a glorious triumph of Democracy over the Bank and Tory faction. The democratic majority for members of Congress is 1141. We have also a decided majority in the Legislature, which will insure the election of an Anti-Bank Senator in the place of Mr. Frelinghuysen, who in connection with Mr. Southard, has so pertinaciously continued basely to misrepresent his constituents. The Assembly stands 29 Jackson to 21 Bank—the Council 8 Jackson to 6 Bank. Anti-Bank majority 10. This is truly a glorious victory, and one of which our friends have reason to be proud, when they consider the tremendous efforts made by the Bank and its minions to bring New Jersey to bow at the foot-stool of power.

In 1832, at the Presidential election, the Clay electoral ticket in New Jersey received 23,393 votes, and the Wirt ticket 480, making 23,873. The number given the Jackson electoral ticket was 23,856. Showing an opposition majority of 17. This year the Jackson members of Congress have a majority of 1141 votes,—making a net gain since 1832, of 1158 votes.—*ib.*

GEORGIA ELECTION.

The election in Georgia has resulted in the complete triumph of the Union or Democratic Jackson party. The combined forces of the Nullifiers and self styled *Whigs*, who are the opponents of the Administration, are completely routed. The Union party have elected their entire ticket for Congress, consisting of 9 members, and a large majority of the legislature. This will secure the election of two Anti-Bank Senators to be chosen by the next legislature. In 58 counties heard from, the average majority of the Union candidates for Congress, over the Nullies and Wigs, is 1945.—Eighteen Counties remain to be heard from, which it is thought will increase this majority.

The Representatives from Georgia in the present Congress, stand 3 for the Administration and 6 opposed. Now, the administration has carried the whole ticket, making a clear gain of 6 members and a change of 12 votes. The N. Y. Evening Post publishes an extract from a letter dated at Savannah, Ga., on the 14th inst, which says—"From the election returns received to its morning there is no longer any doubt of our having elected our entire administration Congressional ticket and a very decided administration majority in both Houses of Congress." The report of the proceedings of the election in question, but what he is willing all the world should know, he cannot consent by giving his reasons, to sanction the principle set up by the committee of their right to enquire into the reasons by which he is actuated in the discharge of his duty. If he is guilty of misconduct, the law has provided the means for bringing him to trial and punishment. He freely submits all the books and papers of the department relating to its financial concerns to their examination and inspection. They have commenced a *warre* *heat*, as Professor Everett calls it, in the hope of finding materials for another report.

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LATEST RETURNS FROM OHIO! *Cheering News!* The returns from Ohio bring up well in the aid of the good cause. The Globe of the 24th publishes returns from 56 Counties, which have given Lucas 21,250, and Findley 18,453.—This leaves Lucas ahead by a majority of 2,757. The Globe remarks as follows:—

The above contains most of the strong Anti-Jackson Counties in the State. Lucas is no doubt re-elected, and probably by a larger majority than Gen. Jackson received in that State in '32, which was about 4,700.

As to the returns of votes for members of the Congressional delegation, the Globe of the

CONGRESS.

Jackson.	Anti-Jackson.
Taylor Webster	B. Storer
Thos. L. Hauner	Thomas Corwin
J. McLane	W. K. Bond
J. Chaney	E. Howell
W. Keenan	E. Whittlesey
C. Colerick	J. Shae
W. Patterson	S. F. Vinton
J. Thompson	S. Mason.
D. Kilgore	B. Jones.

The District now represented by Mr. Crane, remains to be heard from.

Webster, Chaney, and Thompson, (over

whose election there seemed to hang some doubt) the National Intelligencer itself admits,

Mr. Lytle, whose defeat is mentioned in another part of our paper, immediately resigned his seat in the present Congress, in order to give his constituents an opportunity of sending some other man, if such should be their will. He is now candidate for the remaining session of the 23d Congress. It is thought that he will be re-elected, as he lost his election by 105 votes, and in consequence of some local difficulty as to the candidate for Sheriff.—*ib.*

South Carolina. The returns, which we have seen of the late election in this State, show a gain for the Union Democratic ticket, and ground for hope that the Southern limb of the confederacy will ere long find itself prostrate in the only State where it has the majority. There is not however much reason to hope but that the Nullifiers have carried the day at the late election.

CONVICTION OF SAGER.

We have been favored with the perusal of a letter from Augusta, to a gentleman of this town, received yesterday morning, giving a brief account of the trial and conviction of Sager for the murder of his wife. The case was submitted to the Jury on Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock, and on Monday morning they returned a verdict of *Gilty*. The case came on for trial on Thursday—Messrs. Weston and Parris on the Bench. Thursday and Friday were taken up in the examination of witnesses, and Friday evening was occupied by Mr. Allen in behalf of the prisoner. Saturday forenoon was taken up by Mr. Sprague for the prisoner, and the afternoon until half past 6 o'clock, by Mr. Clifford in behalf of the Government. The evidence was then summed up and an able and impressive charge delivered to the Jury by Judge Parrish. The case was submitted to the Jury at 8 o'clock, and the Court adjourned for two hours. When it re-assembled, the Jury had not agreed, and it then adjourned to Monday morning at 8 o'clock. The excitement was very great. The trial was held in the Meeting House of Rev. Mr. Tappan, which was filled to overflowing.

On Monday morning the meeting house was crowded full to hear the verdict of the Jury.—At 8 o'clock the Court came in, followed in a few moments by the Jury and prisoner, who was placed in the bar prepared for the occasion. Every eye, says one informant, was fixed upon the Jury. There was an awful pause. Question by the Clerk. "Have you agreed?" "Yes." "Who shall speak for you?" "Our Foreman." "Gentlemen of the Jury, face the Prisoner—Prisoner, face the Jury." "Mr. Foreman, what say you, is the Prisoner Guilty or not Guilty?" "Guilty." A motion was then made in arrest of judgment, but was not granted. Judge Weston then proceeded in a solemn and impressive manner to pronounce the awful sentence of the law. It was, says the writer, a solemn and affecting moment. Many eyes were wet with tears—many nerves were affected—the pulsation of many a heart beat with rapid strokes—but the prisoner's eyes were dry and his nerves appeared firm.

Sacred Democrat.

In New York city on Wednesday evening last, an immense meeting of the democratic young men took place. "We had," says the Post, "an opportunity of surveying the whole vast assemblage from an elevated position, and a more gratifying spectacle has seldom claimed our attention. Such a collection of young, active, resolute, determined men, united by one common sentiment, an almost *by-seal*, in all earnest and strenuous in support of the great republican principles and measures of the present national and state administration, is certainly calculated to add greatly to the sanguine and confident feelings with which the democracy of this city are preparing for the approaching contest."

This meeting was organized by the unanimous selection of William Van Wyck as President, and the appointment of the gentlemen whose names are subscribed to the annexed proceedings as Vice Presidents and Secretaries. Gen. P. M. Wetmore, Chairman of the delegation from New York to the Herkimer Young Men's Convention, rose and presented the report of the proceedings of that body. In a few well expressed and apposite remarks, introductory to the business for which the meeting had been convened, Gen. Wetmore took occasion to allude to the glorious victory of the democracy in Philadelphia, and commented in terms which drew a deep and solemn response from the whole assembled multitude, on the unprecedented outrage which marked the close of the contest in that city with the blood of democrats, sacrificed by the ferocious fury of the partisans of the Bank. It gave us great gratification to hear the eloquent speaker of the *Advertiser* say, "The Aziscohos falls in the State of New York, presents many fine mill sites, and should the Cumberland and Oxford Canal be extended to the Androscoggin, and that

tranquilize the minds of his auditors. While he exhorted all within the compass of his voice to maintain and exercise their rights with the firmness becoming freemen, he at the same time implored them to show the forbearance and mildness which became their characters as democrats and friends of public order, and their feelings as men. Let us revenge the atrocious outrage committed upon our brethren at Philadelphia," said he, in reply to what seemed the purport of a deep murmur which ran through

the assembly—but let us revenge the outrage through the ballot boxes! let us wield no weapons but our suffrages! The tremendous and unanimous burst of applause, intermingled with loud and frequent cries of "We will! we will!" which rang throughout the spacious hall, in answer to this sentiment of the speaker, attested at once the spirit of firmness and moderation by which the democracy of this city have so nobly distinguished themselves in former contests."

The outrages committed previous to, and at the time of the late election in Philadelphia, demand the serious consideration of every well-wisher of this country. It has been the practice of the opposition to ridicule the right of suffrage for some time past, and by endeavoring to bring it into contempt they have encouraged a spirit of lawless violence which has led to general tumult and to murder. To similar violations of law was the country invited last winter, repeatedly—an hundred thousand men, it was said, should be raised and marched to Washington to seize upon the Government—such address could never be had through the ballot box, which was sneeringly described as the "Wooden Scutcheon of the People," &c.—

In one of the Philadelphia Wards, at the last election, Backers, belonging to another part of the city, among whom were several city office holders, blocked up the window where the votes were polled, in order to deprive the democrats of the privilege of voting, and retained their position during the day; in Moyamensing, where the democrats were shot down, the Bankites stored a house, some time previous to the election, with the fire arms which were used upon the occasion. The building of the U. S. Bank was filled with armed men during the night following the day of election, and the muskets belonging to the prison, loaded with ball cartridges, were conveyed to the Mayor's office, the head quarters of the Bank party. Is it not evident, from these circumstances, that the supporters of the Bank are willing to effect by force what they cannot accomplish otherwise, that the lives and liberties of citizens are under the sway of power? The connections of the Bank are not more alarming than its acts of violence—it appears to be determined to rule the country by one or the other, and the time is now at hand which will decide whether the power lies in the hands of the people and laws of the land, or an irresponsible corporation—corrupt, perfidious, treacherous.

Boston Statesman. Our "island" friends seem to be pretty much in the situation of Crockett's plate, "well ticked." They are greatly troubled by "unfortunate questions," as the Transcript terms them—and, indeed, we may say the main question at issue is "exceedingly unfortunate" for them.—*ib.*

The suggestion of our correspondent below is a good one, and is certainly worthy of attention.—Portland Advertiser.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

It is not generally known perhaps, that a direct line of intercommunication between the cities of Portland and Quebec, may be opened by making a road the distance of forty four miles from Andover in Oxford county, Maine, to Hereford in the Province of Lower Canada. The route from Portland to Hereford lies through the towns of Westbrook, Falmouth, Cumberland, Gray, Poland, Oxford, Paris, Woodstock, Rumford and Andover, thence through Township Letter C to the narrows of Lake Winnipesaukee or Richardson's Lake; thence crossing said narrows which are about twenty-five rods wide, through Townships No. 5, first Range, No. 5, second Range, and No. 5, third Range, to the line between the State of Maine and New-Hampshire, crossing the Merrimack river in Township No. 5, second Range, at the foot of Aziscohos falls; thence through Gilmanston and Atkinson academy grants and the Indian stream tract to Hereford, crossing the Connecticut river at Fievelier's Mills in Indian Stream Settlement two miles below the Lake Connecticut. There is a good road made by the British Government up to the line of Hereford.

The County Commissioners for the County of Oxford are now about locating a road from Andover corner to the upper settlement on the Magalloway, in Township No. 5, second Range, 24 miles.

From Andover to Hereford, the route is very direct, and free from hills, and a large proportion of the land in the vicinity is excellent for settling. Should a road be opened in this direction, it would undoubtedly be much travelled, and greatly enhance the value of the large body of land in the north part of Oxford county, which is now lying waste. This region is beginning to attract the attention of settlers, and speculate in timber lands, and it is believed that a road is all that is wanting to cause the borders of the Androscoggin to be thickly settled as the Saco is now.

The late rains have raised the water in the Penobscot river, six or seven feet, and we

hear that logs in large quantities are moving down. No doubt the mills will be stocked for the remaining month, that lumber may be shipped from this place; and furnish a tolerable supply for the next spring trade.

Present appearances indicate, that the ensuing season will be one of activity, hitherto unsurpassed upon the river.

James Rangeby and George F. Richardson, Esq's, are doing much as individuals for the improvement of this section of the State, and

if others of equal enterprise and ability should engage in the cause, they would unquestionably find it a profitable investment.

UMBAGOG.

The safety fund system has been the standing hobby of the opponents of the administration of the State of New York. The friends of the Administration have been accused of exerting, through the local Banks of that State, the same influence they deprecated in the "Mammoth." The Albany Argus publishes a schedule of capital and stockholders, through the

STATE OF MAINE.

BY THE GOVERNOR.
PROCLAMATION.

For a Day of Public Praise and Thanksgiving.
In imitation of the example of our Pilgrim Forefathers, and by the advice of the Executive Council, I do appoint THURSDAY, the twenty-seventh day of November next, to be devoted by the people of this State, to PRAISE AND THANKSGIVING.

And I do recommend to Ministers of the Gospel, and to the people of every religious denomination, to meet together on that day in their respective places of public worship, and there, with a solemnity suited to the occasion, to offer unto God the homage of grateful hearts and "to come before his presence with Thanksgiving."

And while we present upon the altar of devotion, our united tribute of praise, and our earnest supplication for the forgiveness of our sins, let us fervently beseech Him "whose tender mercies are over all his works," that He would continue to us his goodness and divine protection;—that He would regard with special favor our Agriculture, Commerce, Manufactures, and prosper our citizens in all their lawful undertakings;—that He would have in his holy keeping, the President and Congress of these United States, and all others intrusted with authority, and lead them to the adoption of such measures as will best promote the interests of the people;—that He would graciously smile upon our institutions of Learning, and prosper the means adopted for the general diffusion of useful knowledge;—that He would protect us from "the pestilence that walketh in darkness," and cause the voice of peace and of health to be heard in our dwellings;—that He would restrain the vindictive passions of our nature, and lead us to cultivate every Christian grace;—that He would continue to us the privileges of social worship, and accompany with a divine blessing, his word and ordinances wherever enjoyed;—and above all, that He would extend the Gospel of Jesus Christ to earth's remotest bounds, and fill the world with his glory.

And while we look to Him "who crowns the year with his goodness," for blessings upon ourselves, and ask Him to continue to us his favor and protection, let us learn to be content under the alms of his providence, and to ascribe at all times righteousness unto our Maker.

And the People of this State are requested to suspend such labor and recreation as are inconsistent with the due observance of the solemnities of the day.

GIVEN at the COUNCIL CHAMBER, in Augusta, this seventeenth day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, and in the fifty-ninth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

ROBERT P. DUNLAP.

By the Governor.

RUSCO G. GREENE, Secy of State.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Latest from Europe. London and Liverpool dates of the 15th and 16th September, have been received at New York. The only news item of importance is, that Ibrahim Pacha has succeeded in suppressing the insurrection in Syria, though not without conceding to the insurgents freedom from the conscription, the attempt to enforce which, was the chief cause of the revolt. The Sultan having learned this fact and having been strongly urged by the French and English Ambassadors to abstain from hostilities, has commanded his troops to halt, and postpone, sine die, the sailing of his fleet. This cloud, therefore, is dispersed for the present, and the East of Europe will continue to enjoy peace for sometime longer.

The Liverpool Standard has the following paragraph:

We have great pleasure in mentioning the following circumstance, which has accidentally come to our knowledge: The American ship Morea, Capt. Girilder, on her voyage from this port to Boston, in January last, fell in with the British brig Effort, bound from North America to New Castle, water logged, and quite unmanageable. The crew, thirteen in number, were lashed to the rigging, where they had been thirty-three hours without food of any kind.—

Capt. Girilder lay to immediately, lowered his boats, and in a tremendous sea, boarded the brig, and with difficulty succeeded in saving the whole thirteen, in a complete state of exhaustion. We ought to state, in justice to Capt. Girilder and the crew, that upon the refusal of the mate to enter the boat, in consequence of the state of the weather, the whole crew volunteered to accompany their captain.

Prince Puckler Muske left Paris to meet a Prussian officer who had called upon him for satisfaction, for what he considered an insult in one of the noble author's works. The duel terminated without injury to either of the combatants.

M. de Talleyrand said to his physician when he came to see him on his arrival at Paris, "Welcome dear doctor, welcome, for I have no use for your services." In fact, M. de Talleyrand is in most excellent health, although he has reached his 80th year.

The Spanish Ministry have been defeated upon the question of whether the press should be subject to a censorship, 55 members of the Chamber of Deputies, among whom were the Ministers, having voted for the censorship, while 67 voted against it. The triumph over the Ministers was considered of high importance in the cause of political liberty.

An order had been issued by the Prussian Minister to Physicians, commanding them not to order their patients, unless in urgent cases

to visit bathing places. This was caused by the complete mania among the people to visit watering places: destroying their constitution, and wasting their substance and entailing misery on their family by their extravagances.

Lady Gardner, an English lady, while riding lately near Naples, fell with her horse down a precipice of 200 feet, but miraculously escaped with only a broken ankle, although the horse was dashed to death.

The Rev. Lord Augustus Fitzclarence, son of the King of England, lately preached a sermon in the Henly parish church.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM LONDON. Mutiny of 1500 French Soldiers—Burning of the Convent of Lisbon and loss of 200 lives!

London papers in the evening of the 20th and Portsmouth papers of the 22d Sept. have been received at New York. Accounts from Lisbon are to the 8th. A letter from that city of the 7th says, "Lisbon is in a great ferment at the mutiny of 1500 French soldiers, who have dismissed their officers, killed their Major and are in possession of the barracks at Val de Pereira, armed, and with plenty of ammunition, delaying the government, and demanding their dismissal and pay, according to agreement.—

Two regiments of Cadadores, 5th and 10th, refused to march against them. They demand to be sent home immediately, with all their pay and the fulfillment of all stipulations. Last night a convent in which were living all the Miguelites taken at Madeira, was set on fire in four places by some person, who locked the doors and took away the keys; the consequence was the burning of the building and the loss of at least 200 lives!

Don Pedro's health was very bad; said to be owing to dropsy in his legs. The Cortes have given Don Pedro the disposal of his daughter in marriage. The Duke of Lechtemberg, brother to the Empress, (Don Pedro's wife by his second marriage) is confidently spoken of as the intended husband of H. M. F. Majesty.

A subscription dinner was given to Earl Grey Edinburg on the 15th, at which the number of guests was 2000.

Blackwood, the celebrated Magazine publisher, died.

The U. S. frigate United States, in a trial of skill (sailing on a wind) in the Archipelago, beat the whole British squadron.

"Spirit of Jacksonism." These are words in the mouths of every toro federal editor whenever an outrage takes place, let who will be to blame; but whence does the spirit of violence manifested at the elections in New York and Philadelphia proceed? From the Bank leaders—from Webster and Clay—from the party which boasts of its attachments to the Constitution, and its love of order. Mr. Webster declared in the streets of Baltimore, on the Sabbath and in the presence of an assembled multitude, that "these were revolutionary times," and Mr. Clay on the floor of Congress said we are in the midst of a revolution—bloodless as yet,—plainly intimating that blood would flow before the revolution was ended. It is to these incendiary harangues and to others of a similar character, that the recent disgraceful outrages, and which excited the Bank assassins to imbue their hands in the blood of the murdered democrats of Moymensing. Well might Mr. Clay exclaim "We are in the midst of a revolution," when the party of which he is one of the principal leaders, resorts to open BRIEBERY, to the MUSKET, and to ASSASSINATION at the ballot boxes, to overthrow and to conquer the people. But this is not the spirit of republicanism—it is not the spirit of Jacksonism."

POINT NO POINT.

"Good morning Snooks—how are you to day?" said Joe Bowers to one of his cronies.

"In miserable good health, I thank ye, Joe, and getting no better very fast," replied Snooks in a semi-dolorous tone. Albany Mercury.

The Federal party are always boasting of all the religion, all the morality, all the learning & all the riches: they may now boast of all their defeats.—[lb.]

Mr. Forsyth, during his late visit to New York, was invited by the democrats of that city to partake of a public dinner, which invitation he politely declined.

Poisoning at Sea. We understand, says the Salers Mercury of Wednesday morning, that letters have been received in this town from the ship India, Capt. Cook, belonging to this town, dated at Batavia, stating that on his passage from Liverpool, he had discovered an attempt to poison him. Two of his crew, shipped in Liverpool, were the culprits. He fortunately discovered the poison in his coffee, by the taste, before drinking any quantity, and on investigation, having procured either a confession, or sufficient proof, placed the fellows in irons, and carried them into Batavia.

On Tuesday, at 12 o'clock, a GRAND SALUTE OF ONE HUNDRED AND ONE GUNS was fired in Boston in honor of the splendid triumphs of the Democratic party, in the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Georgia.

Quebec, Oct. 5. The high price of lumber in the market now admit the owners of rafts of lumber, on the way down from Montreal, to pay large sums to be towed by the steamers; and several of the latter have been thus engaged during the last week. In one instance as high as £170 is said to have been paid for one raft.

The water in the river is moving, and we are moving all the stock. lumber may be furnished a tolerable grade. Present ensuing season to unsupervised

Bowdoin College. By a catalogue just received, it seems that there are at present 142 students.—A new system of College government has been adopted. The old system of suspensions, rustifications, and expulsions, is abolished; and when any student shall become negligent of his studies, or guilty of grossly improper conduct, his parents or guardian are to receive particular information, and remove him, if necessary, to his home.—[Eastern paper.]

J. H. WARDWELL

HIS just received
DUFFELS or LION'S SKIN, for men's over coats,
ALSO additional supply of BROADCLOTHES,
CASSIMIERS, SATINETTS, Paddings, Canvas
Linings, and red French Seeling Silk & Twill.
A few BUFFALO SKINS, FUR CAPS & GLOVES
1/2 a Sheet Iron, and a quantity of Wilson &
Hawkesworth's CAST STEEL
Rumford, November 3, 1834. 6 w 12

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of JOSEPH WALKER,
late of Concord, in the County of Merrimack and State of New Hampshire, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereto, to exhibit the same to my Attorney, PETER C. VINCENT, Esq., of Rumford, FRANCIS N. FISK, Administrator, Oct. 21, 1834. 3 w 12 *

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of SUSANNAH WALKER,
late of Concord in the County of Merrimack and State of New Hampshire, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereto, to exhibit the same to my Attorney, PETER C. VINCENT, Esq., of Rumford, FRANCIS N. FISK, Administrator, October 21, 1834. 3 w 12 *

Administrator's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of a License from the Hon. Stephen Emery, Judge of Probate of Wills, &c. of the County of Oxford, there will be executed for sale at the house of the deceased in said Andover, on the second day of December next, at one of the sales, so much of the real estate of John Abbott late of Andover, deceased, as will produce the sum of Seven Hundred and Fifty Dollars for the payment of his debts and incidental charges of sale. Said real estate consists of the homestead, and a part of the abbott, situated in said Andover, and a part in the Congregational Meetinghouse at Rumford Point.

JOHN ROLFE, Administrator of said Estate, Rumford, Oct. 21, 1834. 3 w 11

Commissioner's Notice.

WE the subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Stephen Emery, Judge of Probate of Wills, &c. of the County of Oxford, to receive and examine claims of the several Creditors to persons and owners of the following lots and tracts of land in the town of Porter, County of Oxford, and State of Maine, that said lands are taxed in bills commuted to me to collect, for the year 1834, as follows:—

LEANDER GAGE, AMERICA HAMILIN, Commissioners, Waterford, Oct. 23, 1834.

THE subscribers hereby give public notice to all concerned, that they have been duly appointed and taken upon themselves the trust of Administrators on the estate of HEZEKIAH PIKE,

late of Paris, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—They therefore request all persons who are indebted to said deceased's estate to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands thereto to exhibit the same to JOHN J. PIKE.

Paris, Oct. 21, 1834. JOSEPH DUDLEY, ANN J. PIKE.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of EDMUND TOMBS,

late of Ilfracombe, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereto to exhibit the same to SIMEON PEASE.

Cornish, Oct. 21, 1834. 3 w 11

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of DANIEL H. BONNEY,

late of Castlegreen, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereto to exhibit the same to AUGUSTUS S. C. STRICKLAND.

Wilton, Oct. 21, 1834. 3 w 11

1000 Lambs

PELTS, wanted by A. ANDREWS & CO.

Paris August 2, 1834.

DUMFRIES.

Itch Ointment!

THE extensive sale and established reputation of Dumfries' Itch Ointment, encourages the proprietor to recommend it with renewed confidence to the public as a most innocent as well as powerful application for this annoying disease. The most inveterate cases have been cured in one hour by this esteemed Ointment. It contains no Mercury, or other noxious ingredient, and may be confidently applied even to the youngest children, or pregnant females.

Price, 37 1-2 cents.

DR. RELFE'S

ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

For Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Lassitude, Headache, Costiveness, Flatulence, Cholitis, Bilious Affection, &c.

I comment on the efficacy of these Pills, after a successful experience of many years in England and America has established their reputation is needless. Suffice it to observe, that for redundancy of Bile, Flatulence, Costiveness, Headache, &c. &c. they will undoubtedly prove far more serviceable than those drastic purges too frequently employed, and will not only, at the same time tend to remove the offending cause by gentle motions, and strengthen the digestive organs, but improve the appetite and renovate the system. Price 50 cents.

A. ANDREWS & CO. proprietors.

At Rumford, October 27, 1834. 4 w 2

To the Hon. Court of County Commissioners to be held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of October, A. D. 1834.

THE undersigned much wanted beginning near Levi Laudon, in Peru, about two miles Southward from Adams Knight's Mill in Peru, thence to a course as practicable through the notch of Black Rock, Specled Mountains in Number Two, and thence through Number Two and the town of Summer in the best practicable direction to Paris Court House. Your petitioners, having that a road as thus contemplated would be a great accommodation to the public travel, respectfully request that the Court aforesaid would order such proceedings that the route aforesaid may be viewed, and if adjudged expedient, a road laid out and accepted.

JOSIAH TEBBETS & 96 others.

Price, 37 1-2 cents.

DR. RELFE'S

VEGETABLE SPECIFIC.

For Sick Headach, &c. Price 50 cents.

* * None genuine, unless signed on the outside printed wrapped by the sole Proprietor, T. KIDDER, successor to the late Dr. Conway. For sale, with all the other "Conway Medicines," at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover Streets; near Concert Hall, Boston—and also, by his special appointment, by SMITH & BENNETT, Norway-Village, who have also for sale all the justly celebrated Larre's discount to those who buy to sell again.

[No. 6.]

Stray Horse.

THIS day delivered to the subscriber as pound keeper of East Liverpool by Mr. Cowell, light sorrel horse with black mane and tail, also a white spot on the forehead, which horse having been taken up in the highway on the 13th instant, the owner of said horse is requested to pay what is legally and justly demanded for impounding the same, and all other legal charges and take said horse away.

COLUMBUS HAINES, Livermore, October 21, 1834. 3 w 12

JOB WORK,

Executed with neatness

and despatch at this

OFFICE

Patia, Oct. 18, 1834. 6 w 12

MERINOS & CIRCASSIANS,

1 HIS day received from Boston, a large supply of

MERINOS,
CIRCASSIANS,
RATTINETS,
PLAIDS,
TIBET SHAWLS &
HIDES.

DAY 2—Prints entire new patterns, Black, Brown,

Red & Blue, Printed Cambric, Fine Linens, Cambric,

Muslin, Linen, Drapery, Fustians, Wedding, Bunting,

and SILK GOODS.

Together with a variety of other New Goods suitable</p

STATE OF MAINE.
In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four.

AN ACT to provide for the employment and maintenance of the poor.

Section 1. Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That there shall chosen in each County within this State, on the second Monday of September eighteen hundred and thirty-five, by the written votes of such persons as are by the Constitution qualified to vote for Representatives in the several towns and plantations, three persons being free-holders and resident in the County, and no two resident in the same town, Agents for the purposes hereinafter described; the votes to be counted and sorted, in the town or plantation meeting by the Selectmen or Assessors thereof, and town or plantation Clerk, the names of the persons voted for, and the number each person had shall be recorded in the Town or Plantation Book, and an attested copy of such record, shall be transmitted under seal to the next Court of County Commissioners, to be held within and for the same County on the first day of the Court sitting, there to be opened and compared with the like returns from the several towns and plantations in such County; and the three persons having the greatest number of votes shall be declared duly elected, and immediate notice of their election shall be given to them, by the Clerk of said Court, and the one having the greatest number of votes shall be Chairman of the Board.

Section 2. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Chairman to notify by written notice, a meeting of the board within a month after receiving notice of his election; and it shall be the duty of said Agents or a majority of them, on or before the first day [of] December next succeeding their election, to determine upon, and purchase a farm of not less than fifty acres, and buildings or on which buildings shall be erected, for the reception and accommodation of the poor of the County. And it shall be lawful for said Agents or a majority of them, to take conveyances thereof, in the name, and for the use of the Corporation mentioned in the seventh section of this Act.

Section 3. And be it further enacted, That the said Agents as soon as may be after the selection of the farm aforesaid, shall make an estimate of the probable expense of purchasing the land, and building or erecting the necessary buildings, and furnishing the same, and shall forward the same to the Clerk of the Court of County Commissioners; whereupon the County Commissioners of the County, shall and are hereby authorized, and required to procure on loan the sum necessary for the purpose aforesaid, to be paid in installments with interest out of the County Taxes. Provided always that if such loan can be procured, the amount may be added to the County Tax, to be paid by the County Treasurer, to the Agents aforesaid, an order drawn in their favor, by the County Commissioners as the same may be found necessary.

Section 4. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of said Agents, to cause to be erected on Contract, such buildings as they may deem necessary for the accommodation of the Poor of the County, to be completed, on or before, the first day of November eighteen hundred and thirty-six, the costs of said buildings not to exceed Five Thousand Dollars, and that the sum of Thirty Dollars be allowed to each of said Agents in full for their services as aforesaid.

Section 5. And be it further enacted, That on the second Monday of September eighteen hundred and thirty-six, there shall be elected in each County in the State, three persons for Directors of the Poor, in the same manner and under the same restrictions as is provided in the first section of this Act for the election of Agents; and the one having the highest number of votes shall be elected for three years, and be the Chairman of the Board of Directors, and the one having the next highest number of votes shall be elected for two years, and the one having the next highest number of votes shall be elected for one year, and on the second Monday of September eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, and after that, annually, there shall be chosen one Director of the Poor to bring the poor of their respective towns or plantations, to said house of Employment; which order the overseers are enjoined, and required to comply with, or otherwise to forego the costs of all future maintenance, except in cases when by sickness or any other sufficient cause, any poor person cannot be removed to serve for three years to fill the vacancy in, in which case the said overseers, shall represent the same to a Justice of the Peace who being satisfied with the truth thereof, shall certify the same to said Directors and at the same time issue an order under his hand and seal to the said Overseers, directing them to maintain such poor until such time as he or she may be in a situation to be removed, and then convey the said Pauper and deliver him or her, to the Steward or Keeper of the said house of Employment, together with the said order, and the charge and expense of such temporary relief, and of such removal, shall be paid by said Directors, at reasonable a lawance;—and the said Directors are hereby authorized, when they shall deem it proper and convenient, so to do, to permit any poor person to be maintained elsewhere:—Provided, the expense of their maintenance does not in any case exceed that for which they could be maintained at the poor house of the County.

Section 6. And be it further enacted, That every Director elected in the manner aforesaid, or appointed as is directed in the fourteenth section of this act, shall within ten days after he is notified of such election or appointment, and before he enters on the duties of said Office, take an oath or affirmation, which any Justice of the Peace of the County is hereby authorized to administer, that he will discharge the duties of the office of Director of the Poor for the County, truly, faithfully, and impartially, to the best of his knowledge and ability, and in case of neglect or refusal to take the said oath or affirmation, within the time aforesaid, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten Dollars, for the use of the poor of the County, which fine shall be recovered by the Directors for the time being, as debts are or shall be by law recoverable. And the Directors qualified as aforesaid, are hereby authorized to administer an oath or affirmation, in any case when necessary in relation to the duties of their office.

Section 7. And be it further enacted, That said Directors shall hereafter, in name and in

fact, be one body corporate in law, to all intents and purposes whatsoever, relative to the Poor of the County; and shall have perpetual succession, and may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, by the name, style and title of the Directors of the Poor and House of Employment for the County of — and by that name shall and may receive, take and hold any lands, tenements and hereditaments, not exceeding the yearly value of ten thousand Dollars, and any goods and chattels whatsoever, of the gift, alienation, or bequest of any person or persons whatsoever, to purchase, take and hold, any lands or tenements within the County in fee simple or otherwise, and erect suitable buildings for the reception use and accommodation of the poor of that County, to provide all things necessary for the reception, lodging, maintenance and employment of said poor, to appoint a Treasurer annually, who shall give bond with sufficient surety for the faithful discharge of his office; and at the expiration thereof, that he will well and truly pay and deliver over to his successor in Office, all moneys, bonds, notes, book accounts, and other papers, to the said Corporation belonging, which shall be then remaining in his hands, custody and possession, and said Directors shall have power to employ, and at pleasure remove, a steward or stewards, matron or matrons, physician or physicians, surgeon or surgeons, and all other attendants that may be necessary for the said poor respectively: to bind out as apprentices, so that such apprenticeship may expire if males, at or before the age of twenty one years, if females at or before the age of eighteen years, such poor children as shall come under their care or as may now be bound apprentices by the Overseers of the Poor of Towns, and to exercise, and enjoy, all such other powers now vested in the Overseers of the Poor of Towns as are not herein granted or supplied and the said Directors are hereby empowered to use one common seal, in all business relating to said Corporation, and the same at their pleasure to alter and renew.

Section 8. And be it further enacted, That the said Directors as soon as may be after their election, and organization as aforesaid, shall make an estimate of the probable expense of furnishing the building, stocking the farm, and maintaining the poor within the County for the year ensuing, and shall forward the same to the Clerk of the Court of County Commissioners: whereupon the County Commissioners of the County shall and are hereby authorized to add the same to the County Tax, to be paid by the County Treasurer to the Directors aforesaid, on order drawn in their favor by the County Commissioners, as the same may be found necessary.

Section 9. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the said Directors, once in every year to render an account of all monies by them received, and expended, to the County Commissioners, and shall at least once in every year, lay before the Court of County Commissioners, a list of the number, ages and sex, of the persons maintained, and employed in the said House of Employment, or supported or assisted by them elsewhere; and of the Children by them bound out to apprenticeship, as aforesaid, with the names of their masters or mistresses, and their trade, occupation or calling, and shall at all times when thereunto required, submit to the inspection and free examination of such visitors as shall from time to time be appointed by the Court of County Commissioners, all their books and accounts, together with the rents, interests and moneys payable and receivable by the said Corporation, and also an account of all sales, purchases, donations, devises and bequests, as shall have been made by or to them.

Section 10. And be it further enacted, That as soon as the said buildings shall be erected or purchased, and all necessary accommodations provided therein, notices shall be sent to the Overseers of the Poor of the several towns and plantations of the County, signed by any two of said Directors, requiring them forthwith to bring the poor of their respective towns or plantations, to said house of Employment; which order the overseers are enjoined, and required to comply with, or otherwise to forego the costs of all future maintenance, except in cases when by sickness or any other sufficient cause, any poor person cannot be removed to serve for three years to fill the vacancy in, in which case the said overseers, shall represent the same to a Justice of the Peace who being satisfied with the truth thereof, shall certify the same to said Directors and at the same time issue an order under his hand and seal to the said Overseers, directing them to maintain such poor until such time as he or she may be in a situation to be removed, and then convey the said Pauper and deliver him or her, to the Steward or Keeper of the said house of Employment, together with the said order, and the charge and expense of such temporary relief, and of such removal, shall be paid by said Directors, at reasonable a lawance;—and the said Directors are hereby authorized, when they shall deem it proper and convenient, so to do, to permit any poor person to be maintained elsewhere:—Provided, the expense of their maintenance does not in any case exceed that for which they could be maintained at the poor house of the County.

Section 11. And be it further enacted, That the said Directors, or any two of them, who shall be a quorum, in all cases to do business, shall have full power, to make, and ordain, all such ordinances, rules and regulations as they shall think proper, convenient, and necessary, for the direction, government and support of the Poor, and house of employment aforesaid, and of the revenues thereto belonging, of all such persons as shall come under their cognizance; Provided the same be not repugnant

to this law, or any of the other laws of this State or of the United States, and provided also; That the same shall not have any force or effect until they shall have been submitted to the Court of Common Pleas of the County and shall have received the approbation of the same.

Section 12. And be it further enacted, That a quorum of said Directors, shall and are hereby enjoined and required, to meet at said house of Employment, at least once in every three months, and visit the apartments, and see that the poor are comfortably supported, and hear all complaints, and redress or cause to be redressed all grievances, that may happen by the neglect, or misconduct, of any person or persons in their employment or otherwise.

Section 13. And be it further enacted, That the said Directors shall each of them receive for their services annually, the sum of fifty dollars, to defray the expenses of their necessary attendance on the duties of their office.

Section 14. And be it further enacted, That in case of any vacancy, by death, resignation or otherwise, of any of the said Directors, the remaining Directors, shall fill such vacancy by the appointment of a citizen of their County, and said Directors shall have power to employ, and at pleasure remove, a steward or stewards, matron or matrons, physician or physicians, surgeon or surgeons, and all other attendants that may be necessary for the said poor respectively: to bind out as apprentices, so that such apprenticeship may expire if males, at or before the age of twenty one years, if females at or before the age of eighteen years, such poor children as shall come under their care or as may now be bound apprentices by the Overseers of the Poor of Towns, and to exercise, and enjoy, all such other powers now vested in the Overseers of the Poor of Towns as are not herein granted or supplied and the said Directors are hereby empowered to use one common seal, in all business relating to said Corporation, and the same at their pleasure to alter and renew.

Section 15. Be it further enacted, That the city of Portland is hereby exempted from the provisions of this Act, excepting so far as it repeats the laws relating to the settlement of the Poor. Provided nevertheless, that the City of Portland may by a vote of the citizens thereof, adopt the same as a part of the County of Cumberland.

Section 16. Be it further enacted, That so much of the laws of this State, which relate to the Poor, as are by this Act altered, or supplied, and all the laws relating to the settlement of the Poor, be and the same are hereby repealed, from and after the first day of November eighteen hundred and thirty-six, and that from and after that date, the Poor of the County shall be provided for, wherever they may be at the time being, according to the provisions of this Act, and according to the Municipal regulations of the city of Portland. House of Representatives, March 4, 1834.

This Bill, having had three several readings, was referred to the next Legislature and ordered to be printed in all the papers that publish the Laws of the State. Submitted for concurrence.

NATHAN CLIFFORD, Speaker
In Senate, March 5, 1834. Read and referred in concurrence.

JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, President.

To the County Commissioners of the County of York, respectively, report the undersigned, inhabitants of Porter and Parsonsfield.—

THAT the public greatly need a new road from Porter meeting-house, in the county of Oxford, or near there, by Gib's and over the Great Osprey Rd, or called to Gideon M. Randall's in Parsonsfield; the road between those places, is now travelled, being exceedingly hilly and nearly two miles long, now composed of two roads, the one from and leading to Gasperville, on the route to Portland, is cut and hilly; and that four Petitioners in Parsonsfield suffer great inconveniences in going to the market towns; and they further represent that the distance in nearly a right line from the st. of said Randall to the next town in Cornish is about one mile and three fourths of a mile over level plains, and that a good road can be laid out from and st. to said town, which will be of great convenience to the said Petitioners and the public. Wherefore your Petitioners request that you would, in manner prescribed by law, proceed and cause a road to be laid out on the route herein described.

JOHN SUTTON, and many others.

To the Hon. Legislature of the State of Maine.

WE THE undersigned, Inhabitants of Byron and Township Number Seven in the County of Oxford, beg leave respectfully to represent that the townships numbered seven adjoining as on the South with the town of Byron, are situated on a range of waste lands and a range of mountains which run through number seven from North to South and prevent a communication otherwise than through the town of Byron, that a portion thereof might with much advantage to the proprietors and inhabitants thereof, be annexed to said Byron, and the remainder at some future day be annexed to Mexico with equal advantage to those interested.

We therefore pray that all that part of said number

seven which lies the north of number six on the west side of Swift River, and all on the north of number nine on the east side of Swift River, may be annexed to said Byron.

The lines of Division are marked with crooked pencil lines on the united plan of said Byron and number

seven, which accompanies this petition—that an Act of incorporation may be passed agreeably to the foregoing petition, is the prayer of your Petitioners.

LEWIS REED, & 35 others.

December 23, 1833.

STATE OF MAINE.

In Senate, January 15, 1834.

THE Committee on Division of Towns, to whom was referred the petition of Mr. Reed and others, praying that part of No. seven in the County of Oxford, on the east side of Swift River, may be annexed to said Byron.

The lines of Division are marked with crooked pencil lines on the united plan of said Byron and number

seven, which accompanies this petition—that an Act

of incorporation may be passed agreeably to the foregoing petition, is the prayer of your Petitioners.

LEWIS REED, & 35 others.

December 23, 1833.

STATE OF MAINE.

In Senate, January 15, 1834. Read and accepted.

SIMEON PHASE, Chairman.

December 23, 1833. Read and accepted.

JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, President.

In the House of Representatives, January 16, 1834. Read and concurred.

NATHAN CLIFFORD, Speaker.

A true copy of the petition and order of notice,

Attest: ROSCOE G. GREENE,

Secretary of State.

JOHN S. LIVERMORE.

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss:

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at

Public Auction on Monday the twenty-

seventh day of November next, at one o'clock

in the afternoon, all the right in equity of re-

demption which Owen Atkins has to the farm

on which he now lives in Livermore, and which

he had on the 27th day of June last when the

same was attached upon the original writ.—

Said farm consists of about one hundred acres,

and is situated on the east side of the river near

Moose-hill, and mortgaged to Elisha Puttingill,

for about two hundred dollars.

LEE STRICKLAND, Dept. Sheriff.

Livermore, Oct. 21, 1834. 4 w 11.

Valueable Land For Sale.

THE valuable lot of land, situated in Paris, being the

southwest part of lots No. 25 and 26, in the Gh

Ridge, at a great bargain. For information apply to

THOMAS CLARK, Esq., Part of the same.

CHAS. A. BARRET, Assignee.

MARTIN GOLE, Assignee.

W.M. C. MITCHELL, Assignee.

Paris, July, 21 1834. 4 w 11.

REPUBLIC OF LETTERS,

I is the title of a new weekly Paper, devoted to the

publication of standard works of the best writers

It is well printed on paper of the finest quality made

entirely of linen; each number contains sixteen 4to pages, making one volume of \$22 pages per volume.

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or Canada, upon the proprietor receiving three dollars per annum, post paid.

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WM. PEARSON, 15 Fulton St. Proprietor.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"Reviewers of Letters." Under this title, Mr. Wm. Parsons, of this city, has commenced an enterprise

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